

A Universal Model of Inclusion:

*Improving outcomes
for persons with
complex disabilities*





“He may never walk, talk or go to school...”

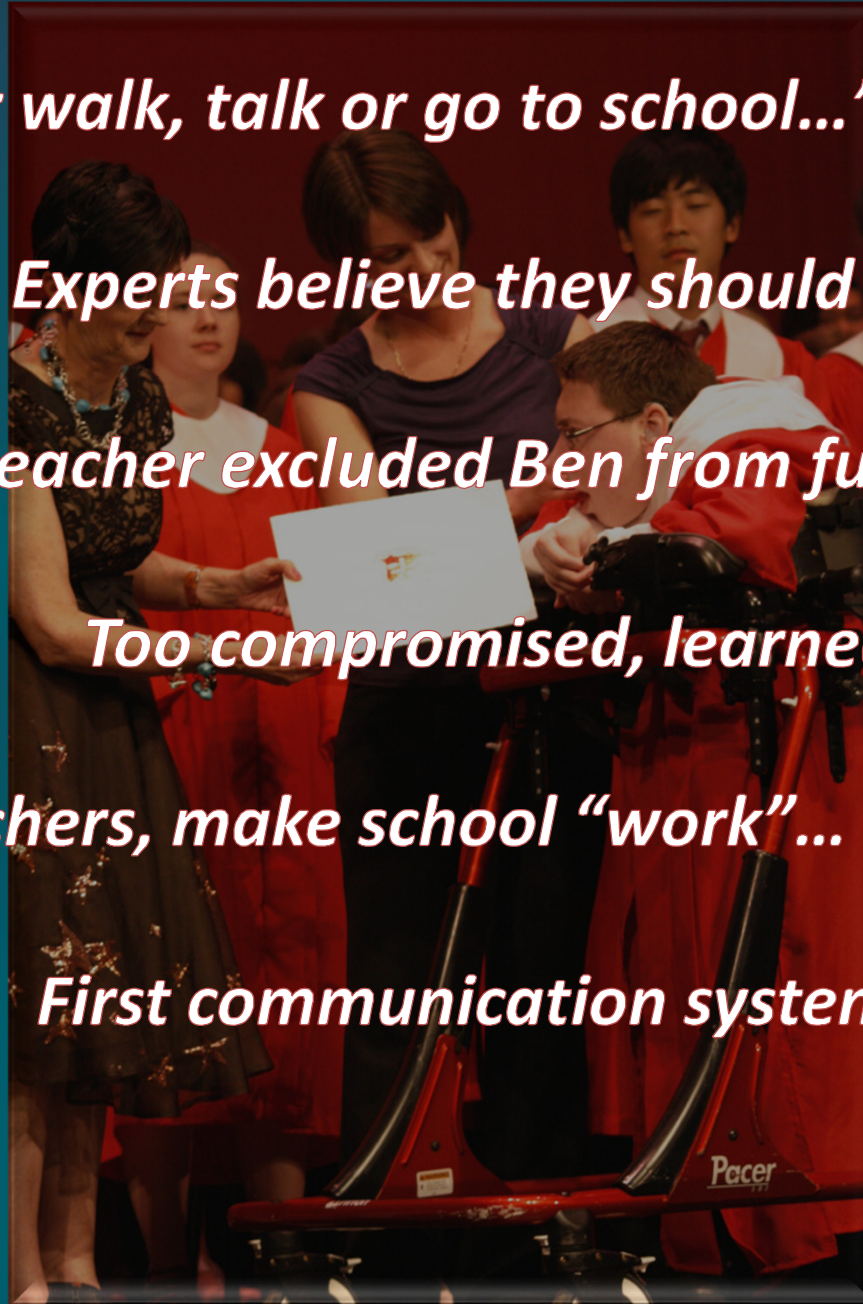
Experts believe they should be in charge ...

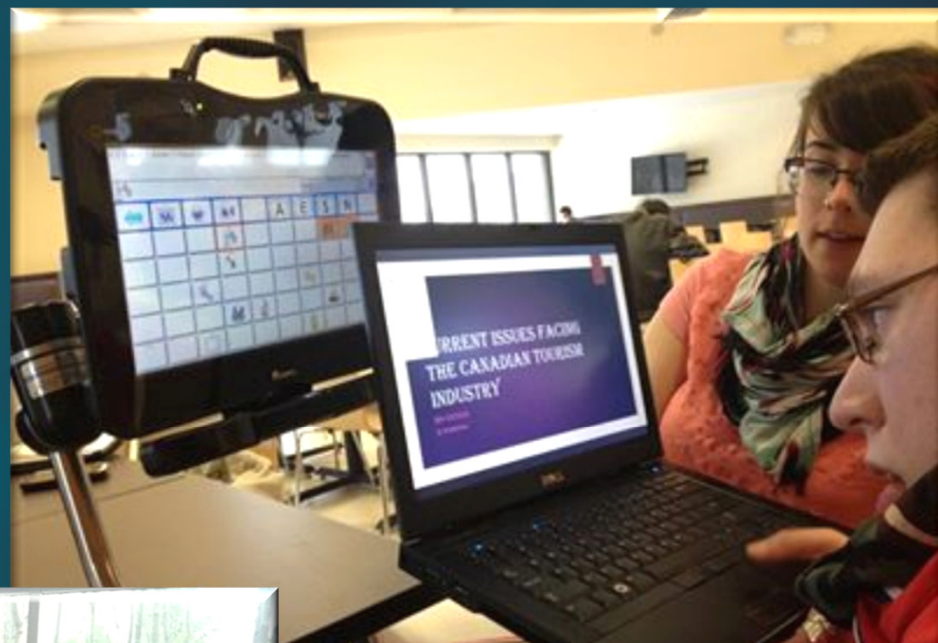
Kindergarten teacher excluded Ben from fun events...

Too compromised, learned helplessness...

Teach the teachers, make school “work”...

First communication system, B+ student...





The future is bigger
than the past...



How do you see the world?



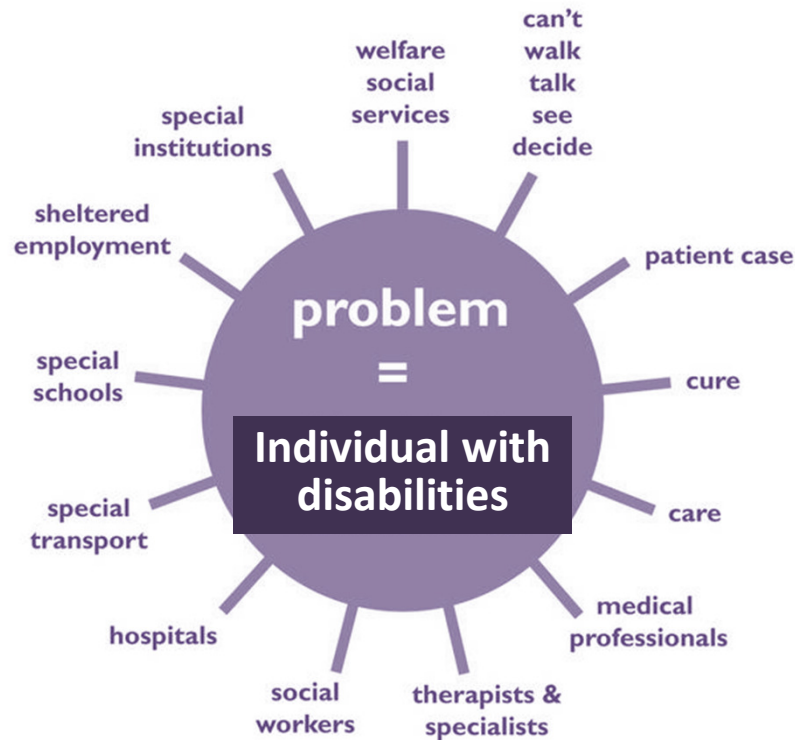
Charity Model



- Victims of their impairment
- Disability is seen as a deficit.
- Cannot lead an independent life.
- They need special services, special institutions because they are different.
- Are to be pitied and need our help.

*"Disability, Equality, and Human Rights",
A Training Manual for Developmental and Humanitarian Organizations,
Harris and Enfield, 2003*

Medical Model



*"Disability, Equality, and Human Rights",
A Training Manual for Developmental and Humanitarian Organizations,
Harris and Enfield, 2003*

- Persons with physical problems need to be cured.
- Make people with disabilities "normal" – which of course implies that people with disabilities are in some way abnormal.

(The absence of disease is not health!)

- Need special services and welfare social services, special schools or sheltered employment places where professionals decide about and provide special treatment, education and occupations.

Social Model



*"Disability, Equality, and Human Rights",
A Training Manual for Developmental and Humanitarian Organizations,
Harris and Enfield, 2003*

- Disability is a result of the way society is organised that leads to discrimination and barriers.
- Attitudinal: Fear, ignorance and low expectations.
- Environmental: Physical inaccessibility affecting all aspects of life.
- Institutional: Persons with disabilities are excluded from certain rights (e.g. by not being allowed to marry or to have children), or from school, etc.

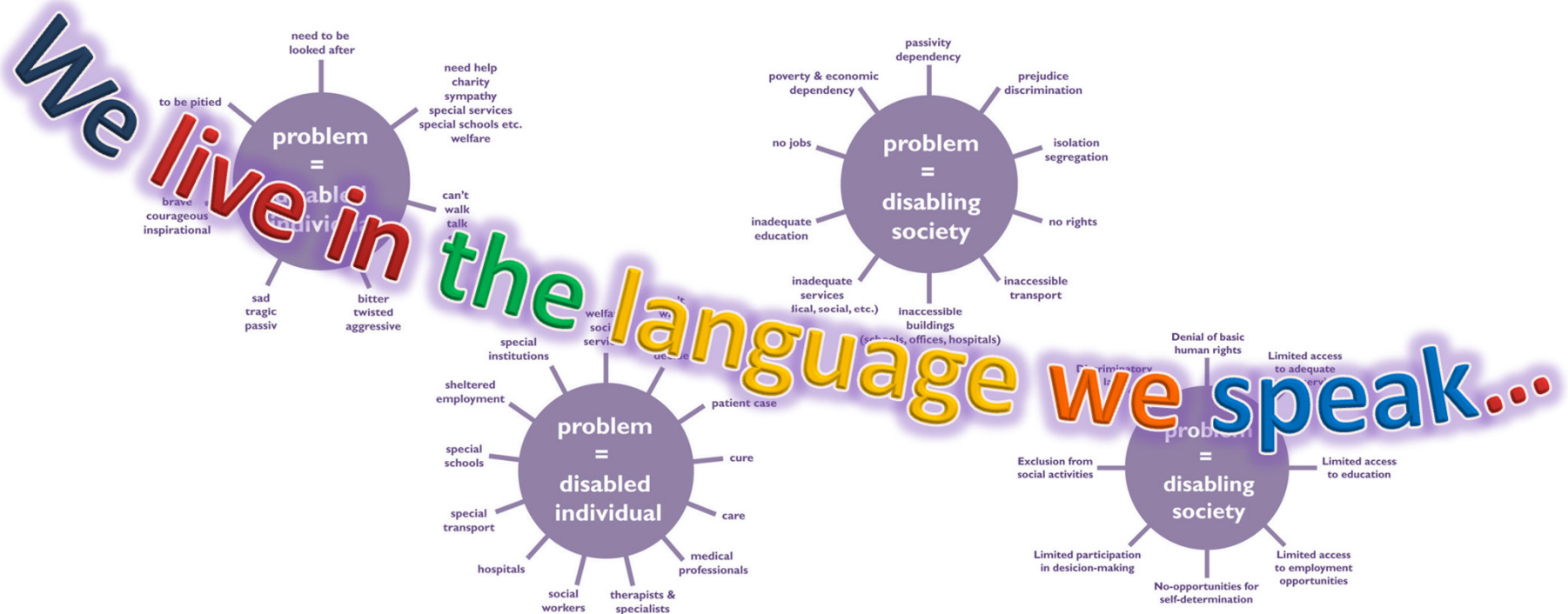
Rights-based Model



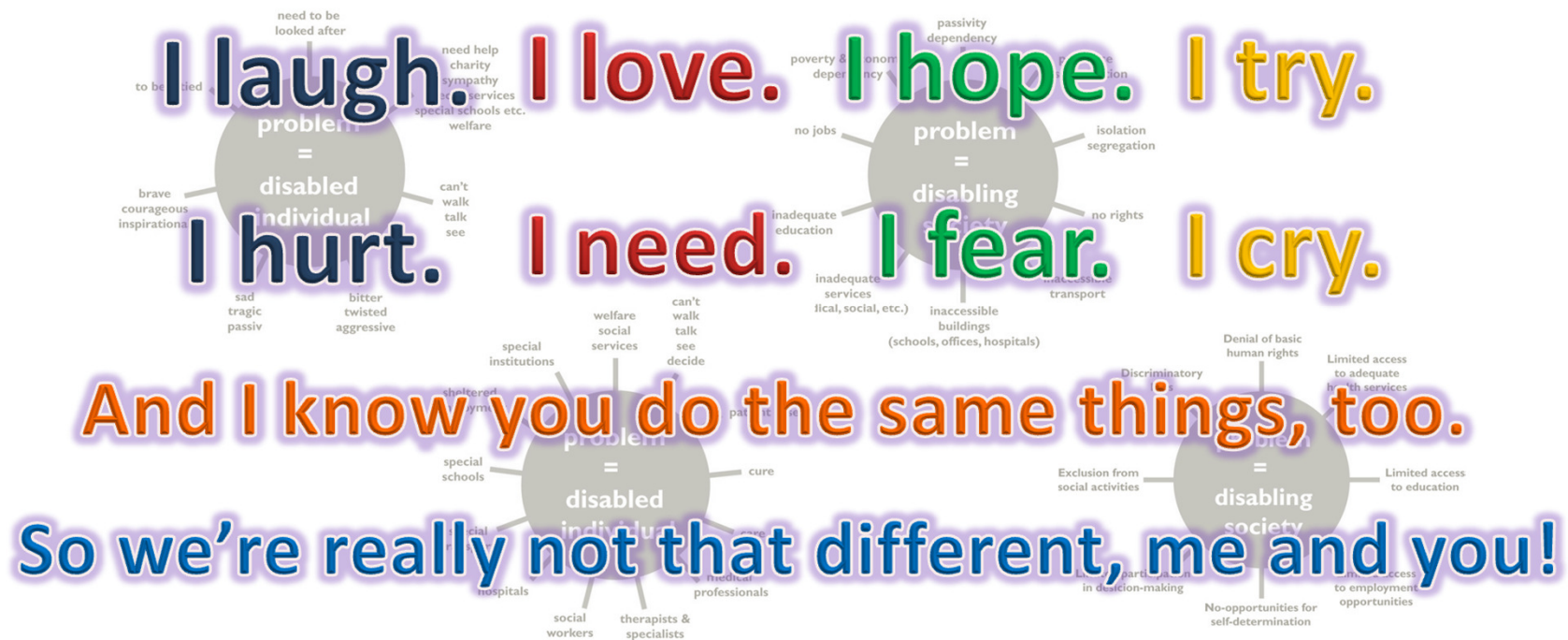
*"Making PRSP Inclusive",
Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
2005*

- Focuses on the fulfilment of human rights
- Society has to change to ensure that all people have equal possibilities for participation
- Laws and policies need to ensure that barriers to health, education and employment are removed.
- Empowerment – persons with disabilities are active stakeholders.
- Accountability - duty of public institutions to implement these rights and to justify their implementation.

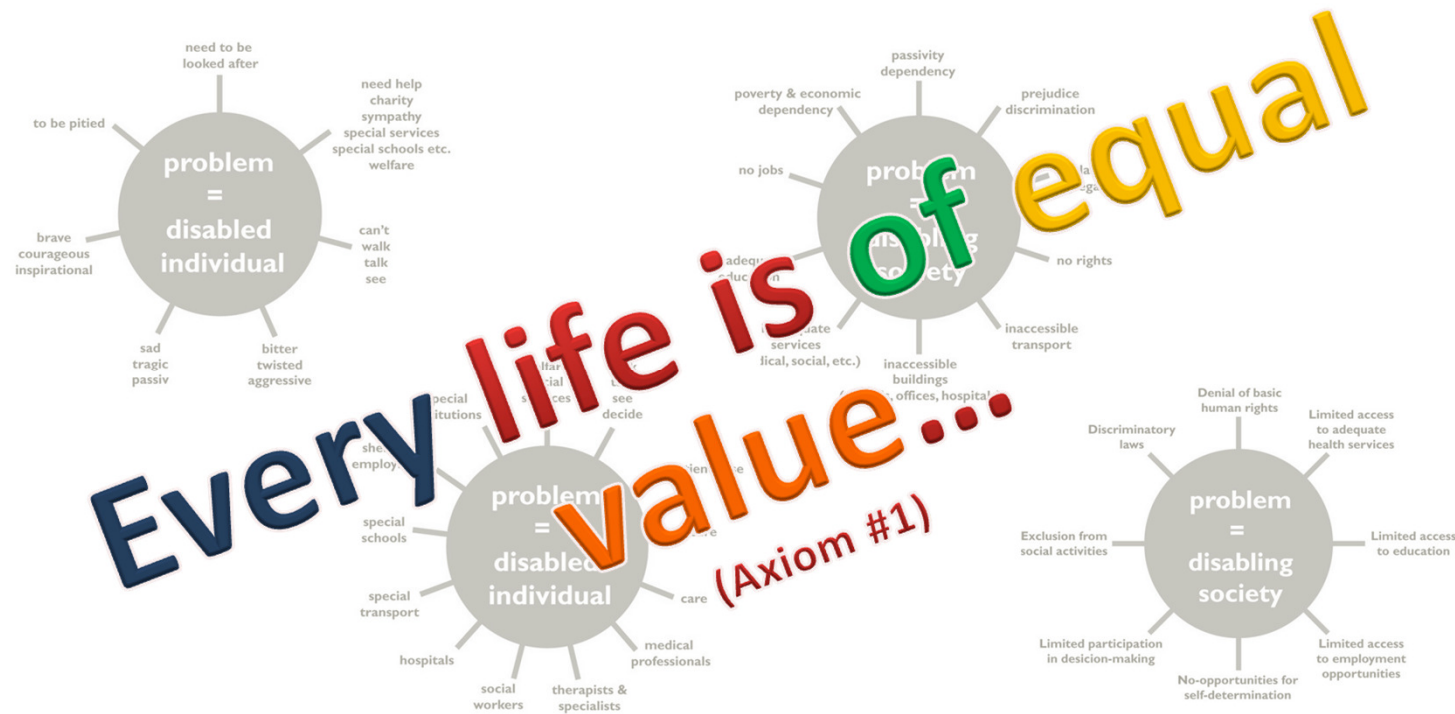
How do you see the world?



How do you see the world?



How do you see the world?



Universal Model of Inclusion

Language

Concepts

Components

Axioms

Universal Model of Inclusion

Language

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Components

1. Every life is of equal value.

Axioms

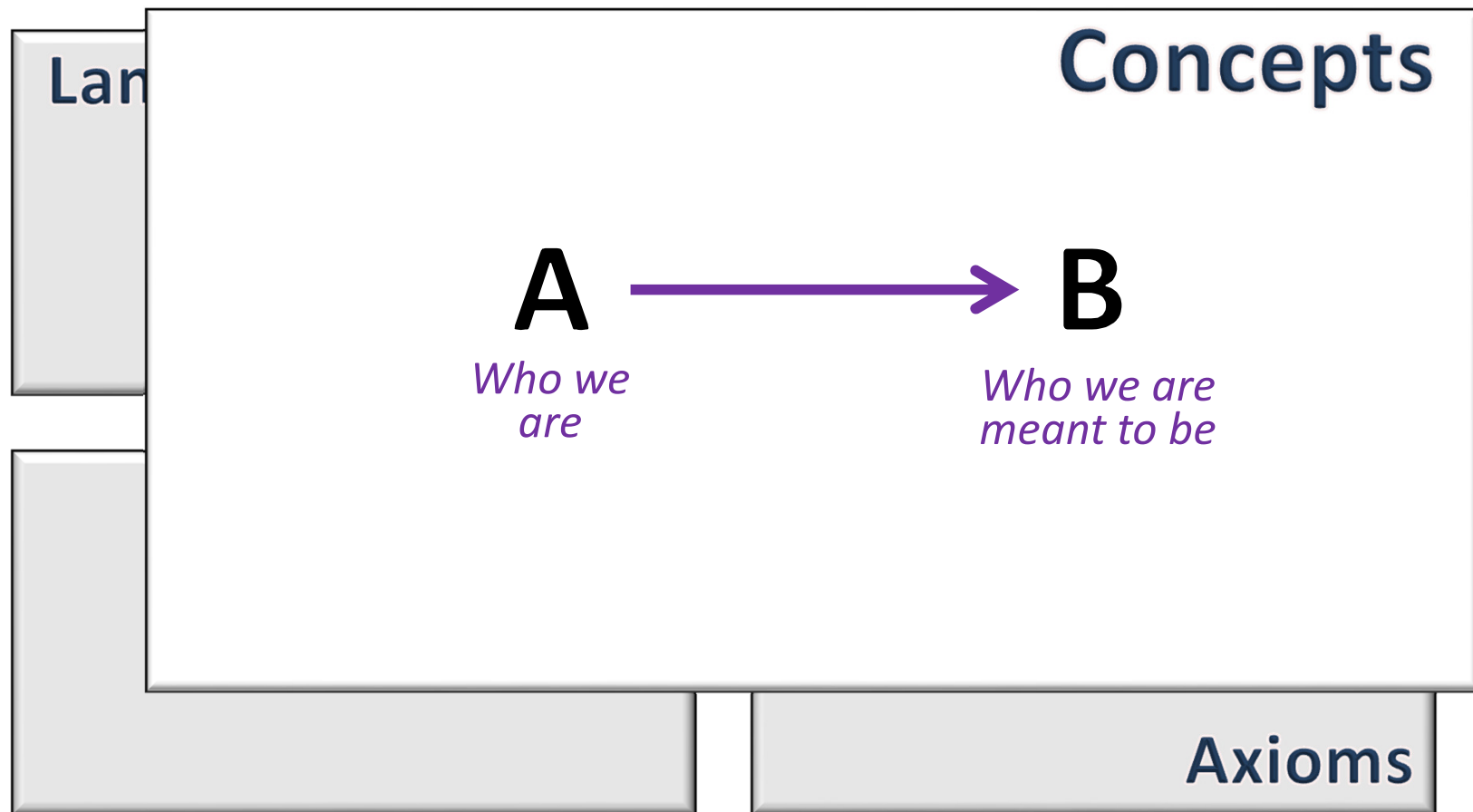
Universal Model of Inclusion

Language

- ✓ *Opportunity*
- ✓ *Abundance*
- ✓ *Development*
- ✓ *Growth*

Axioms

Universal Model of Inclusion



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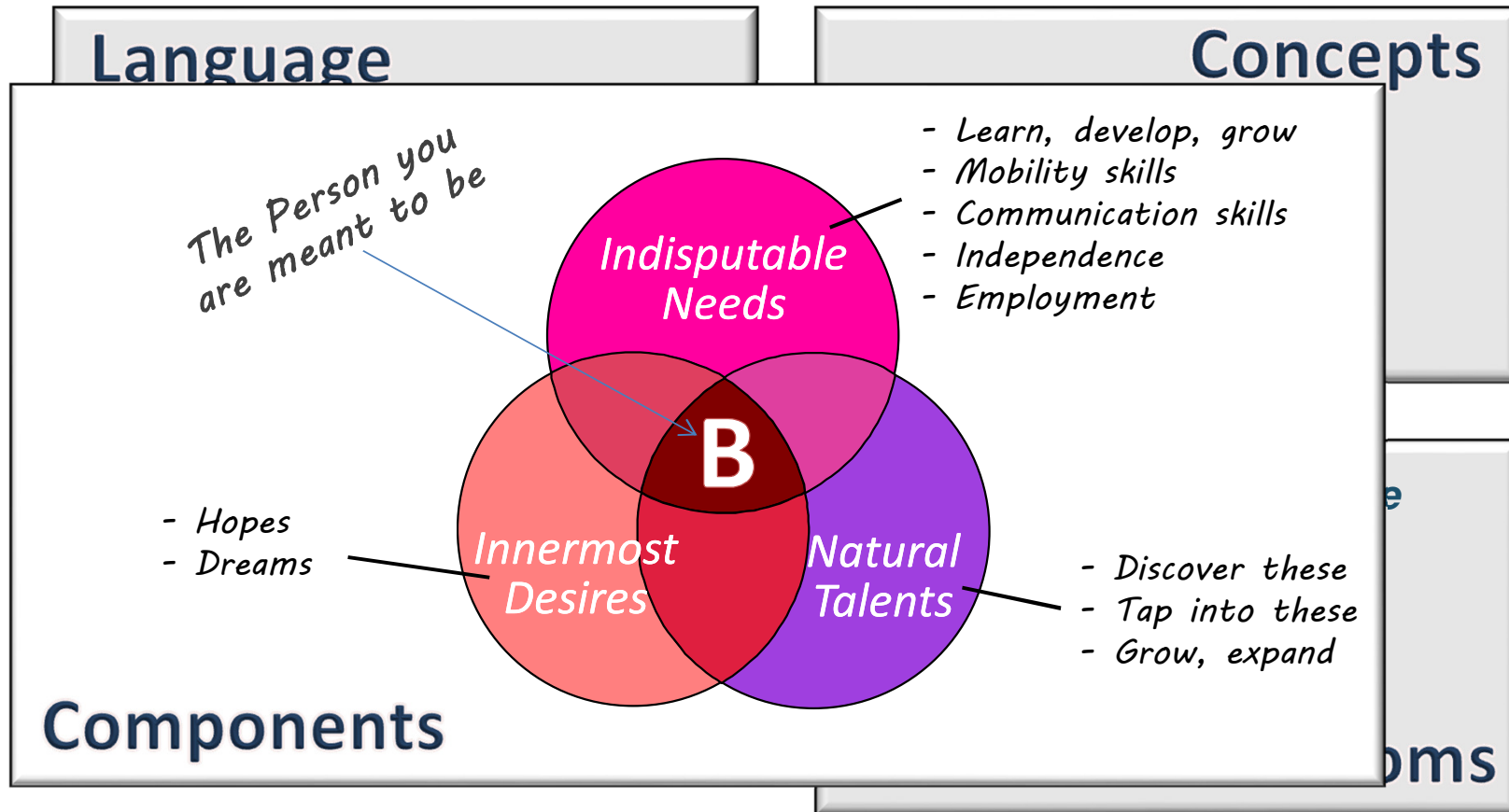


Components

1. *Every life is of equal value.*
2. *Assume and expect greatness.*

Axioms

Universal Model of Inclusion

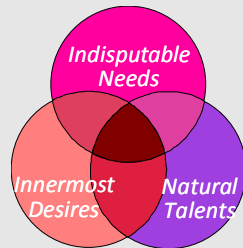


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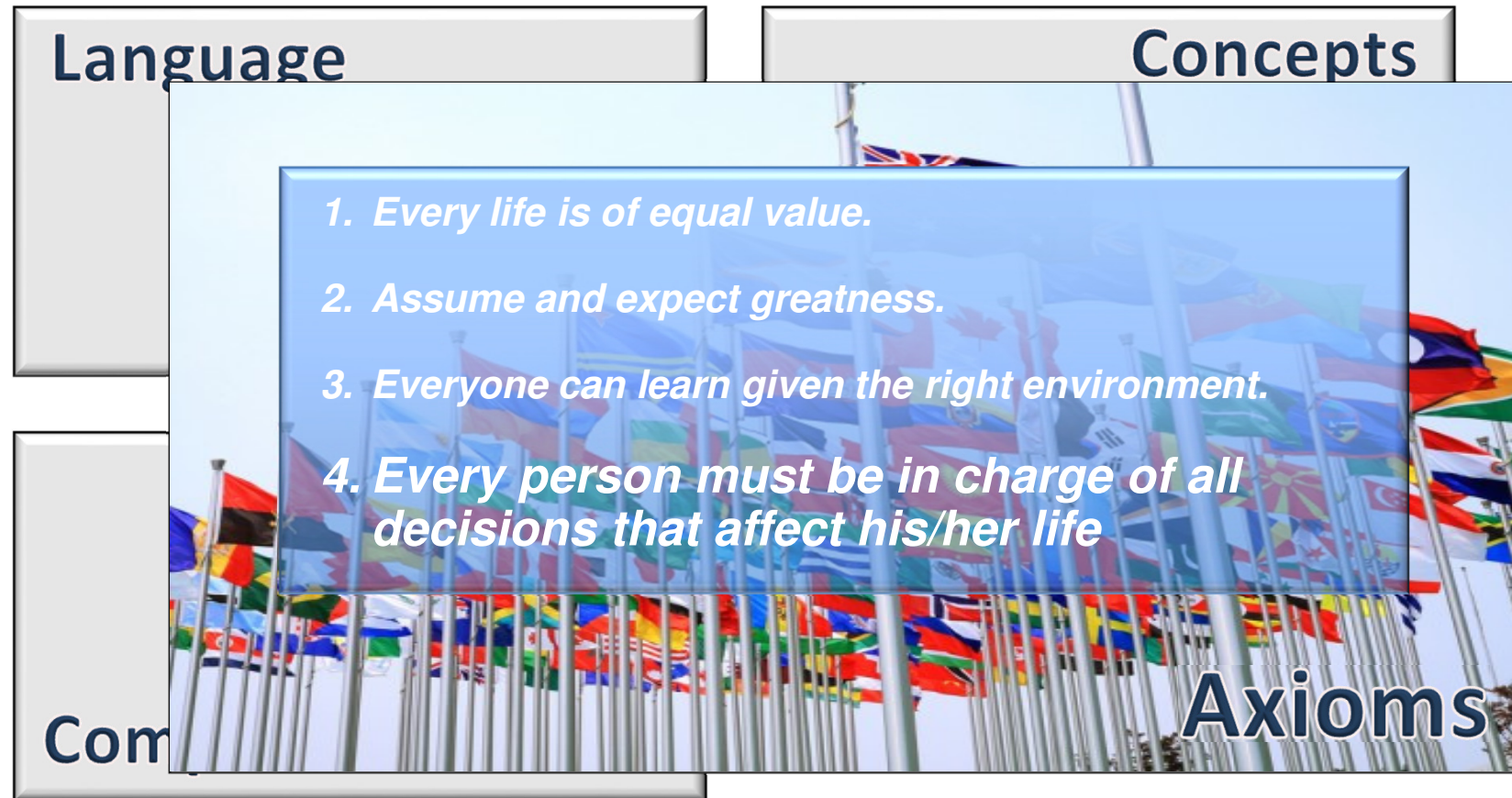
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Axioms

Universal Model of Inclusion



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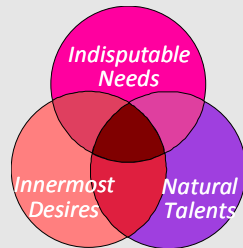


Universal Model of Inclusion

Language

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Concepts



Components

1. *Every life is of equal value.*
2. *Assume and expect greatness.*
3. *Everyone can learn given the right environment.*
4. *Every person must be in charge of all decisions that affect his/her life.*

Axioms



dream

BIG

Who is ready to start?





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